

# **Raman spectra and cross sections of ammonia, chlorine, hydrogen sulfide, phosgene, and sulfur dioxide toxic gases in the fingerprint region 400-1400 $\text{cm}^{-1}$**

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Raman spectra of ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), chlorine ( $\text{Cl}_2$ ), hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ), phosgene ( $\text{COCl}_2$ ), and sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) toxic gases have been measured in the fingerprint region 400-1400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . A relatively compact ( $< 2' \times 2' \times 2'$ ), sensitive, 532 nm 10 W CW Raman system with double-pass laser and double-sided collection was used for these measurements. Two Raman modes are observed at 934 and 967  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in  $\text{NH}_3$ . Three Raman modes are observed in  $\text{Cl}_2$  at 554, 547, and 539  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , which are due to the 35/35 35/37, and 37/37 Cl isotopes, respectively. Raman modes are observed at 870, 570, and 1151  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{COCl}_2$ , and  $\text{SO}_2$ , respectively. Values of  $4.63 \pm 0.32 \times 10^{-31}$ ,  $1.72 \pm 0.12 \times 10^{-29}$ ,  $4.09 \pm 0.29 \times 10^{-30}$ ,  $2.05 \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-29}$ , and  $3.87 \pm 0.27 \times 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2$  were determined for the Raman cross section of the 967  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{NH}_3$ , sum of the 554, 547, and 539  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  modes of  $\text{Cl}_2$ , 870  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , 570  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{COCl}_2$ , and 1151  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{SO}_2$ , respectively, using the Raman cross section of  $4.5 \pm 0.18 \times 10^{-30} \text{ cm}^2$  for the 1285  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{CO}_2$  as the reference.

**Keywords:** Raman cross sections of toxic gases; Raman spectra of toxic gases; Raman cross sections of  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{COCl}_2$ , and  $\text{SO}_2$ ;

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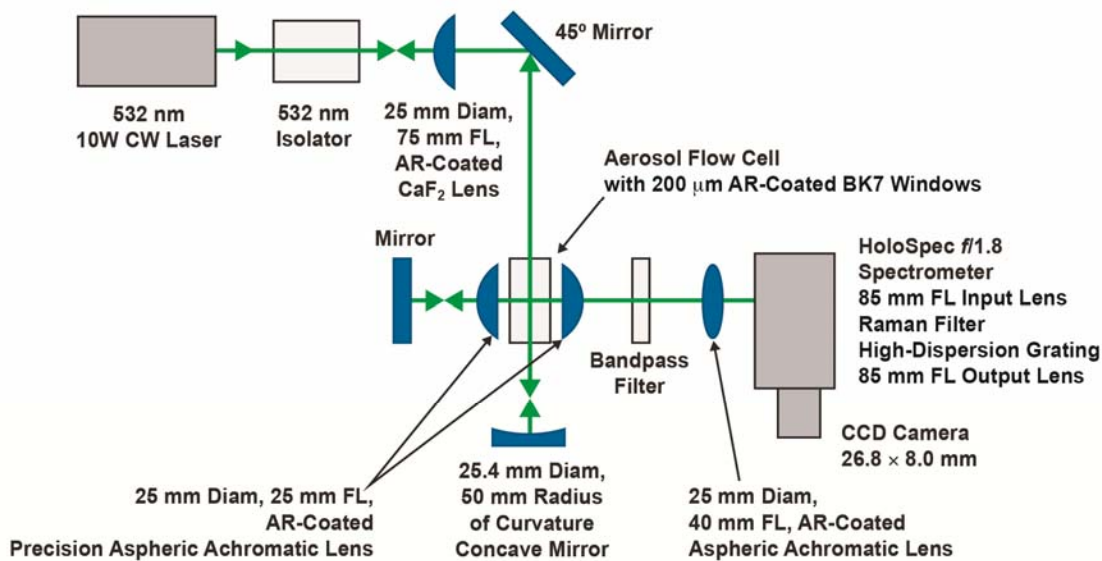
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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Raman spectra and cross sections of toxic gases are important for the detection of these gases using Raman spectroscopy in the fingerprint region 400-1400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Raman cross sections of a number of gases ( $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{F}_2$ ,  $\text{HBr}$ ,  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{HF}$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{ND}_3$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{SO}_2$ ) have been reported previously.<sup>1-6</sup> In this paper, we report the measurement of the Raman spectra and cross sections of ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), chlorine ( $\text{Cl}_2$ ), hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ), phosgene ( $\text{CCl}_2\text{O}$ ), and sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) toxic gases in the fingerprint region 400-1400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  using the Raman cross section of the 1285  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) as the reference.<sup>7</sup>

## II. EXPERIMENTAL

Figure 1 shows a schematic of the optical setup of the Raman system.<sup>8</sup> Pump laser propagates in the horizontal direction (z-axis) through the flow cell. The laser was polarized perpendicular to the direction of propagation (z-axis). The Raman signal is collected along the x-axis. The magnification  $M$  of the image of the laser focal spot on the spectrometer slit is 1.6, which is the ratio of the 40 mm focal length focusing lens and the 25 mm focal length collection lens. The diameter  $D$  of the laser focal spot, located in the center of the flow cell, was 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .



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FIG. 1. Schematic of the optical setup used for the Raman system.

Ammonia (34 L of 200 ppm balance nitrogen) was purchased from Icon Safety. Hydrogen sulfide (34 L of 50 ppm balance nitrogen) was purchased from Cross Company. Carbon dioxide (103 L of 4.97 ppm balance air), chlorine (103 L

of 4.60 ppm balance air), phosgene (103 L of 0.90 balance nitrogen), and sulfur dioxide (103 L of 1.00 ppm balance air) were purchased from Airgas. The actual gas concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, COCl<sub>2</sub>, and SiO<sub>2</sub> were determined to  $\pm 5\%$  accuracy by Airgas by direct comparison to calibration standards traceable to N.I.S.T. weights and/or N.I.S.T. Gas Mixture reference materials. The accuracy of the other gases is also assumed to be  $\pm 5\%$ . The flow rate of the gases through the flow cell was  $\sim 0.5$  LPM.

### III. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Figure 2 shows the Raman spectrum for the 1265 and 1285 cm<sup>-1</sup> modes of the 4.97-ppm CO<sub>2</sub> obtained with 10 W laser power and 15 second signal integration time. The spectrum of Fig. 2 is the average of 9 scans for a total signal integration time of 135 s. The Raman signal for the 1285 cm<sup>-1</sup> mode integrated over the 1280-1290 cm<sup>-1</sup> spectral range and corrected for the underlying background is  $1.73 \times 10^3$  counts. The Raman cross section for the 1285 cm<sup>-1</sup> mode of CO<sub>2</sub> is  $4.5 \times 10^{-30}$  cm<sup>2</sup> deduced from the measured value of  $51.6 \times 10^{-36}$  m<sup>2</sup>/sr for 488 nm excitation in Ref. 7.

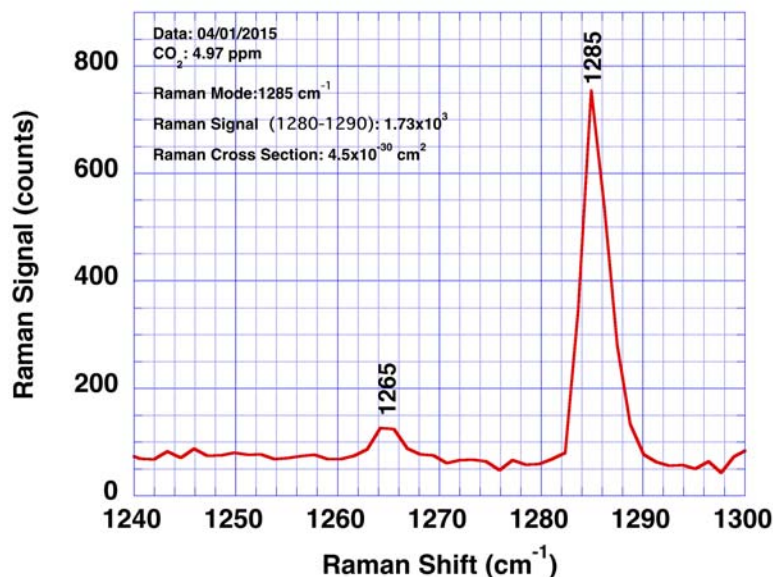


FIG. 2. Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) for the 1265 and 1285 cm<sup>-1</sup> modes of 5 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> obtained with 10 W laser power and 15 s signal integration time for each scan.

Figure 3 shows the Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) of 200 ppm NH<sub>3</sub>, which shows two Raman modes at 934 and 967 cm<sup>-1</sup>, in agreement with the infrared (IR) spectrum.<sup>9</sup> The Raman signal for the 967 cm<sup>-1</sup> mode integrated over the 950-981 cm<sup>-1</sup> spectral range and corrected for the underlying background is  $7.17 \times 10^3$  counts. Using values of  $7.17 \times 10^3$  and  $1.73 \times 10^3$  counts for the Raman signals of NH<sub>3</sub> and the 1285 cm<sup>-1</sup> mode of CO<sub>2</sub>, values of 200 and 4.97 ppm for the concentration of NH<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, respectively, and a value of  $4.5 \times 10^{-30}$  cm<sup>2</sup> for the Raman cross section of the 1285 cm<sup>-1</sup> mode of CO<sub>2</sub>, we obtain a value of  $4.63 \pm 0.32 \times 10^{-31}$  cm<sup>2</sup> for the

Raman cross section of the 967  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode. The Raman signal for the 934  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode integrated over the 921-950  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  spectral range and corrected for the underlying background is  $6.93 \times 10^3$  counts, which yields a value of  $4.48 \pm 0.31 \times 10^{-31} \text{ cm}^2$  for the Raman cross section of the 934  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode. The 0.3 (7%) accuracy of the Raman cross section of the 967 and 934  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  modes of  $\text{NH}_3$  is due to the 5% accuracy of the  $\text{NH}_3$  concentration and 4% accuracy of the Raman cross section of  $\text{CO}_2$ , and 3% accuracy of the Raman signal.

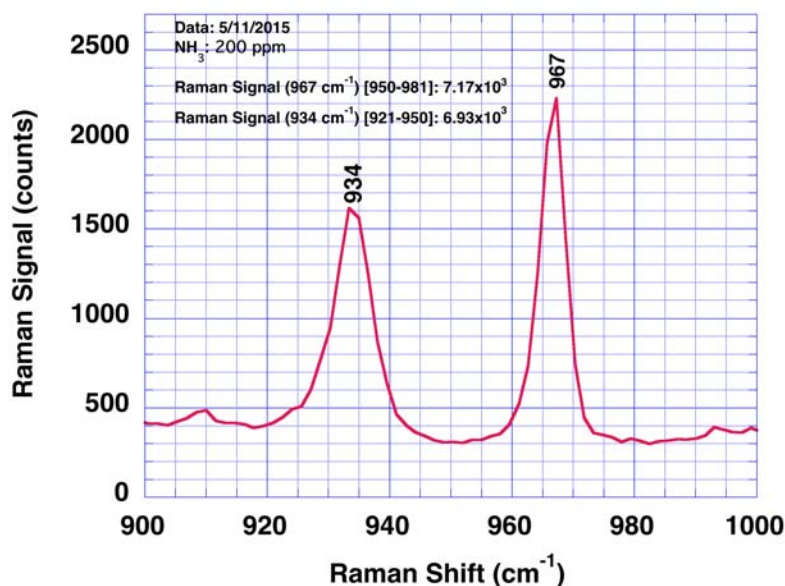


FIG. 3. Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) for the 934 and 967  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  modes of 200 ppm  $\text{NH}_3$  obtained with 10 W laser power and 15 s signal integration time for each scan.

Chlorine is a diatomic molecule, which has a single vibrational mode that is Raman active. But  $\text{Cl}_2$  has two stable isotopes  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  (78.76%) and  $^{37}\text{Cl}$  (24.24%). Therefore, we expect three Raman modes, which are due to the  $^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{35}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$ , and  $^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$  isotopic molecules. Figure 4 is the Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) of 4.60 ppm  $\text{Cl}_2$ , which shows three Raman modes at 554, 547, and 539  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in agreement with those reported by Hochenbleicher and Schrotter.<sup>10</sup> The 554  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode is due to the more abundant isotopic molecules  $^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$ . The 547  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode is due to the  $^{35}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$  isotopic molecules. The 539  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode is due to the  $^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$  isotopic molecules. Frequency separation between these modes is expected to be 7.4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  based on the masses of the two isotopes. The relative Raman signals of the 554, 547, and 539  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  modes should be 1.00, 0.31, and 0.10, respectively, based on the relative abundance of  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  and  $^{37}\text{Cl}$  isotopes. The relative strengths of the observed modes is consistent with those expected.

The Raman signal of  $\text{Cl}_2$  integrated over the 530-561  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  spectral range and corrected for the underlying background is  $6.11 \times 10^3$ , which yields a value of  $1.72 \pm 0.12 \times 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2$  for the Raman cross section of  $\text{Cl}_2$ .

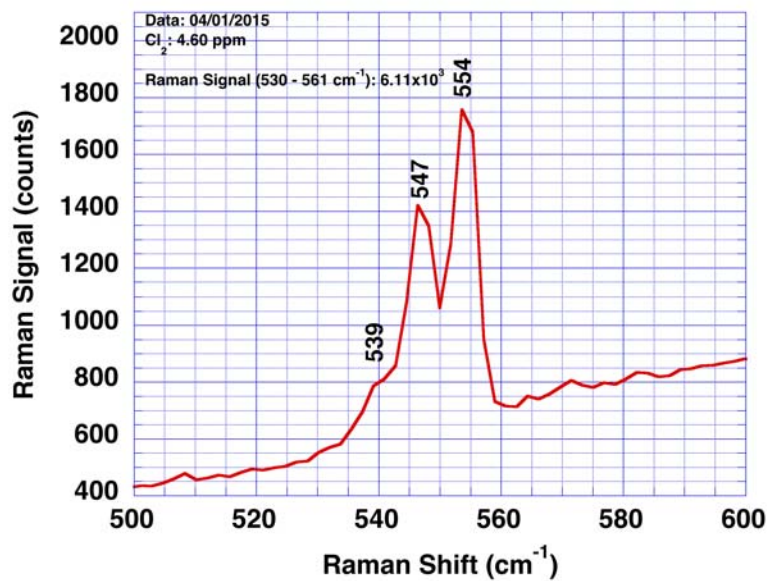


FIG. 4. Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) for the 539, 547, and 554  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  modes of 4.6 ppm  $\text{Cl}_2$  obtained with 10 W laser power and 15 s signal integration time for each scan.

Figure 5 is the Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) of 50 ppm  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , which shows the Raman mode at 870  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . This mode has not been reported previously. The Raman cross section of the mode at 2611  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  was reported previously.<sup>1, 6</sup>

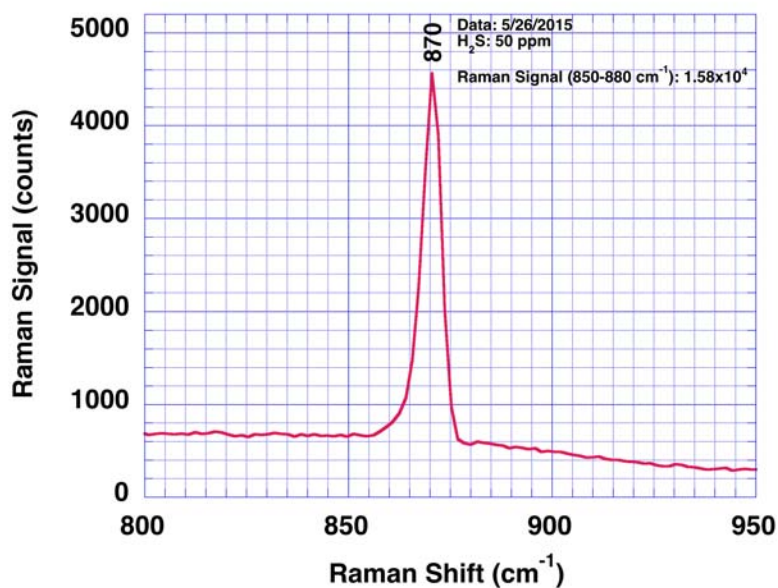


FIG. 5. Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) for the 870  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  modes of 50 ppm  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  obtained with 10 W laser power and 15 s signal integration time for each scan.



Value of the Raman signal of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  integrated over the spectral range  $850\text{--}880\text{ cm}^{-1}$  range and corrected for the underlying background is  $1.58 \times 10^4$ , which yields a value of  $4.09 \pm 0.29 \times 10^{-30}\text{ cm}^2$  for the Raman cross section of the  $870\text{ cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ .

Figure 6 is the Raman spectrum of  $0.90\text{ ppm COCl}_2$ , which shows the Raman mode at  $570\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; there is appreciable fluorescence background of unidentified origin. This mode is due to the Cl-Cl stretch. Our value of  $570\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is consistent with the value of  $573\text{ cm}^{-1}$  for liquid  $\text{COCl}_2$  reported by Ananthakrishnan.<sup>11</sup> The value of the Raman signal integrated over the  $559\text{--}580\text{ cm}^{-1}$  range and corrected for the underlying background is  $1.43 \times 10^3$ , which yields a value of  $2.05 \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-29}\text{ cm}^2$  for the Raman cross section of  $\text{COCl}_2$ .

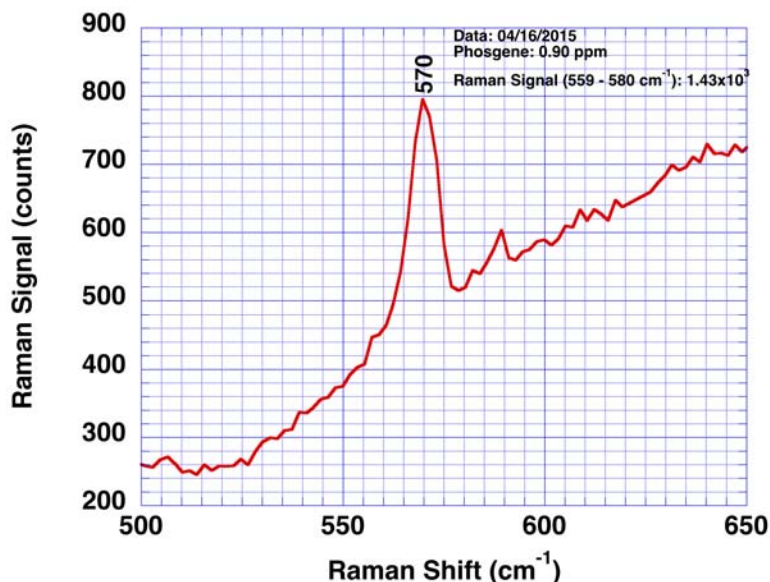


FIG. 6. Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) for the  $570\text{ cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $0.90\text{ ppm COCl}_2$  obtained with  $10\text{ W}$  laser power and  $15\text{ s}$  signal integration time for each scan.

Figure 7 is the Raman spectrum of  $1.00\text{ ppm SO}_2$ , which shows the Raman mode at  $1151\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . This value of  $1151\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is consistent with the value of  $1145\text{ cm}^{-1}$  for the liquid  $\text{SO}_2$  reported by Dickinson and West.<sup>12</sup> The value of the Raman signal integrated over the  $1140\text{--}1161\text{ cm}^{-1}$  range and corrected for the underlying background is  $2.99 \times 10^3$ , which yields a value of  $3.87 \pm 0.27 \times 10^{-29}\text{ cm}^2$  for the Raman cross section of  $\text{SO}_2$ . Our value of  $3.87 \pm 0.27 \times 10^{-29}\text{ cm}^2$  for Raman cross section of  $\text{SO}_2$  is larger by  $1.5\times$  than the value of  $2.57 \times 10^{-29}\text{ cm}^2$  deduced from the value of  $2.38 \times 10^{-30}\text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$  for  $514.5\text{ nm}$  excitation reported by Fouche and Chang<sup>1,2</sup> for  $514.5\text{ nm}$  excitation. The reason for this discrepancy is not known.

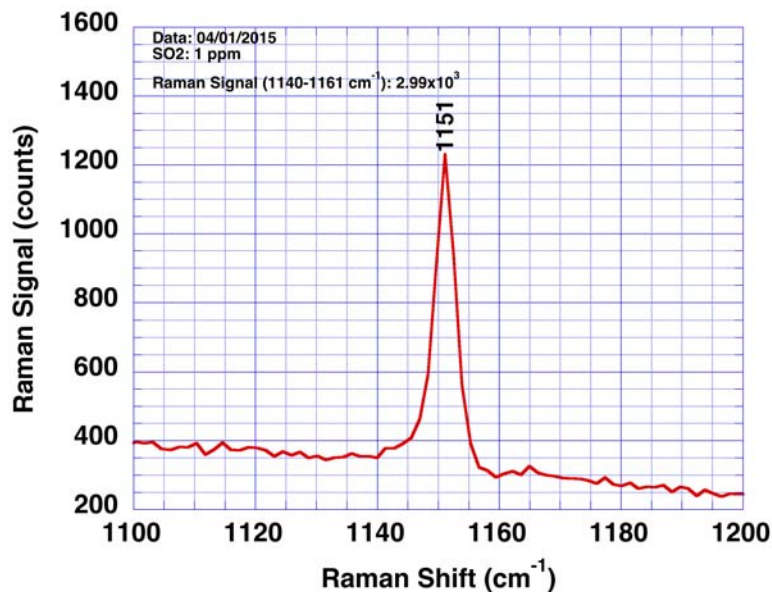


FIG. 7. Raman spectrum (average of 9 scans) for the 1151  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of 1.0 ppm  $\text{SO}_2$  obtained with 10 W laser power and 15 s signal integration time for each scan.

## SUMMARY

The Raman spectra of toxic gases ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), chlorine ( $\text{Cl}_2$ ), hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ), phosgene ( $\text{COCl}_2$ ), and sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) have been measured in the fingerprint region 400-1400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The Raman cross sections of these gases have been determined using the Raman cross section of the 1285  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode of  $\text{CO}_2$  as the reference.

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